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Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.

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Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.

PEEVISHNESS, EQUALITY, WRETCHED AND OFFENSIVE.

THE CHARACTER OF PETRICA.
Rixatur de lana sacre caprina.

For ought tormented, she for ought torments.

LADIES seldom give pleasure, where they are not pleased themselves; it is necessary, therefore to cultivate an habitual alacrity and cheerfulness, that in whatever state we may be placed by Providence, whether we are appointed to confer or receive benefits, to improve or to afford protection, we may secure the love of those with whom we transact.

For though it is generally imagined, that he who grants favors, may spare any attention to his behaviour, and that usefulness will always procure friends; yet it has been found, that there is an art of granting requests, an art very difficult of attainment; that officiousness and liberality may be so adulterated, as to lose the greater part of their effect; that compliance may provoke, relief may harass, and liberality distress.

No disease of the mind can more fatally disable it from benevolence, than the chief duty of social beings, than ill humor or peevishness; for though it breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, nor bursts into clamour, turbulence, and bloodshed, it wears out happiness by slow corrosion, and small injuries incessantly repeated. It may be considered as the canker of life, that destroys its vigour, and checks its improvement; that creeps on with hourly depredations, and taints and vitiates what it cannot consume.

Peevishness, when it has been so far indulged, as to outrun the motions of the will, and discover itself without premeditation, is a species of depravity in the highest degree disgusting and offensive, because no rectitude of intention, nor softness of address, can insure a moment's exemption from affront and indignity. While we are courting the favor of a peevish man, and exerting ourselves in the most diligent civility, an unlucky syllable displeases, an unneeded circumstance ruffles and exasperates; and in the moment when we congratulate ourselves upon having gained a friend, our endeavors are frustrated at once, and all our assiduity forgotten in the casual tumult of some trifling irritation.

This troublesome impatience is sometimes nothing more than the symptom of some deeper malady. He that is angry without daring to confess his resentment, or sorrowful without the liberty of telling his grief, is too frequently inclined to give vent to the fermentations of his mind at the first passages that are opened, and to let his passions boil over upon those whom accident throws in his way. A painful and tedious course of sickness frequently produces such an alarming apprehension, of the least increase of uneasiness, as keeps the soul perpetually on the watch, such a restless and incessant solicitude, as no care or tenderness can appease, and can only be pacified by the cure of the distemper, and the removal of that pain by which it is excited.

Nearly approaching to this weakness, is the capriciousness of old age. When the strength is crushed, the senses dulled, and the common pleasures of life become insipid by repetition, we are willing to impute our uneasiness to causes not wholly out of our power, and please ourselves with fancying that we suffer by neglect, unkindness, or any evil which

admits a remedy, rather than by the decays of nature, which cannot be prevented or repaired. We therefore revenge our pains upon those on whom we resolve to charge them; and too often drive mankind away at the time we have the greatest need of tenderness and assistance.

But though peevishness may sometimes elicit our compassion, as the consequence or concomitant of misery, it is very often found, where nothing can justify or excuse its admission. It is frequently one of the attendants on the prosperous, and is employed by insolence in exacting homage, or by tyranny in harassing subjection. It is the offspring of idleness or pride; of idleness anxious for trifles; or pride unwilling to endure the least construction of her wishes. Those who have long lived in solitude indeed naturally contract this unsocial quality, because, having long had only themselves to please, they do not readily depart from their own imaginations; their singularities, therefore, are only blameable, when they have immoderately or monosely withdrawn themselves from the world; but there are others, who have, without any necessity, nursed up this habit in their minds, by making implicit submission to the condition of their labor, and suffering none to approach them, but those who never speak but to applaud, or move but to obey.

He that gives himself up to his own fancy, and converses with none but such as he hires to tell him on the down of absolute authority, to spout him with obsequiousness, and regale him with flattery, soon grows too slothful for the labor of contest, too tender for the asperity of contradiction, and too delicate for the coarseness of truth; a little opposition offends, a little restraint enrages, and a little difficulty perplexes him; having been accustomed to see every thing give way to his humour, he soon forgets his own littleness, and expects to find the world rolling at his beck, and all mankind employed to accommodate and delight him.

PETRICA had a large fortune bequeathed to her by an aunt, which made her very early independent, and placed her in a state of superiority to all about her. Having no superfluity of understanding, she was soon intoxicated by the flatteries of her maid, who informed her that ladies, such as she, had nothing to do but to take pleasure their own way; that she wanted nothing from others, and had therefore no reason to value their opinion; that money was every thing; & that they who thought themselves ill-treated, should look for better usage among their equals.

Warm with these generous sentiments, Petrica came forth into the world, in which she endeavored to force respect by haughtiness of mien and vehemence of language; but having neither birth, beauty, nor wit, in any uncommon degree, she suffered such mortification from those who thought themselves at liberty to return her insults, as reduced her turbulence to cooler malignity, and taught her to practice her arts of vexation only where she might hope to tyrannize without resistance. She continued from her twentieth to her fifty-fifth year to torment all her inferiors with so much diligence, that she has formed a principle of disapprobation, and finds in every place something to grate her mind, and disturb her quiet.

It she takes the air, she is offended with the heat or cold, the glare of the sun, or the gloom of the clouds; if she makes a visit, the room in which she is to be received, is too light, or too dark, or furnished with something which she cannot see without aversion. Her tea is never of the right sort; the figures on the China give her disgust. Where there are children, she hates the gabble of brats; where there are none, she cannot bear a place without some cheerfulness and rattle. If many servants are kept in the house, she never fails to tell how lord Lavish was ruined by a numerous retinue; if few, she relates the story of a miser that made his company wait on themselves. She quarrelled with one family, because she had an unpleasant view from their windows; with another, because the squirrel leaped within two yards of her; and with a third, because she could not bear the noise of the parrot.

Of milliners and mantua-makers she is the proverbial torment. She compels them to alter their work, then to unmake it, and contrive it after another fashion; then changes her mind, and likes it better as it was at first; then will have a small improvement. Thus she proceeds till no profit can recompense the vexa-

tion; they at last leave the clothes at her house, and refuse to serve her. Her maid the only being that can endure her tyranny, professes to take her own course, and hear her mistress talk; it can be borne only when it is despised. Such is the consequence of peevishness.

It sometimes happens, that too close an attention to minute exactness, or a too rigorous habit of examining every thing by the standard of perfection, vitiates the temper, rather than improves the understanding, and teaches the mind to discern faults with unhappy penetration. It is incident, likewise to men of vigorous imagination, to please themselves too much with futurities, and to fret because those expectations are disappointed, which should never have been formed. Knowledge and genius are often enemies to quiet, by suggesting ideas of excellence, which men and the performances of men cannot attain. But let no man rashly determine, that his unwillingness to be pleased is a proof of understanding, unless his superiority appears from less doubtful evidence; for though peevishness may sometimes justly boast its descent from learning of from wit, it is much oftener of base extraction, the child of vanity, and nursing of ignorance.

[Ram's.]

From the National Gazette.

Some Heads of a great speech by Mr. Randolph, as delivered on the 26 inst. in the Senate. See eight broad columns of the National Intelligencer.

"I had certainly not intended to have said one word more on the subject of my resolution." Much mortified and distressed to be obliged to occupy the floor. Was not my habit to talk elsewhere. Frequent speakers lose reputation and authority. Never could make a regular speech; regular speeches dull things. Partisan debates. Deceptive arguments—omnion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cohen vs. Virginia. Negro slavery; cancer to be treated with a hot iron. Population of Guatemala black—dangers to the South from mad philanthropy. British Abolition and Anti-slavery societies—fanatical. Witherspoon, Master Stephen, Lord Teignmouth, Sec. Modern black crusades. Hayti. South American breeds. Bolivar's Proclamation. Cuba. Neutrality of the United States. Session of Texas. Secretary of State. "God Almighty." Roman Senators, and Gauls. Philological explanations. Words: *Libertine, Liberal, Congress.* Our Congress no Congress. Congress of Panama represents only one body politic. If we are to go to it let each of our States be represented. The Emperor Alexander our umpire dead. Time to look about us. Mr. Fox great statesman as well as orator. Mr. Pitt only fit to be a Professor of Rhetoric. Mr. Windham's opinions about Pitt. What Mr. Fox wrote concerning the House of Stuart. House of Bourbon. House of Adams—much alike. Ultra Federalism. Obstinacy of Spain. Glorious perseverance of Great Britain in her war with France. Missouri Question. Declaration of Independence. "fantasies of abstractions; more the language of a Professor of a University than of an old statesman. Maxim all men are born free and equal, a most pernicious falsehood. *Principia non homines, bald Latin; nonsensical; as true as this proposition. Love not women.* Multitude cheated by phrases. *Hedibras; look on innate Ideas.* Faith and works in religion. Constitution: slavery and slave trade. African not a citizen. Quote Mr. Burke on abstractions and universals. Metaphysical politicians. Condorcet, Mirabeau, Brissot, Lafayette, Lighthouses, of the skies, Academy of Lagado. Men who spell Congress with a K. superior statesmen and generals. Natural fool preferable to a learned fool. Whales not a fish according to our cognomen. Mimicry and naval schools, tutelage. West Point diagrams stand in no stead in time of action. Mind our own affairs, and let all foreign alliances and Congress alone. No statesman's sic volo, sic jubeo. No foreign mission but according to the little book, the Constitution. No joint stock companies with any states but those created out of our own territory. Constitutional mode of liberating the Negroes. Apology for desertion, & harsh expressions however founded in fact. Disposition of man in general to undertake the concerns of other people. First born man a murderer. Religion's missions; Hindoos and Oshelians. Moral and physical atmosphere of London. Mutual adulation at London public meetings. Our Colonization Society. Fine ladies of London; moral stimulus of the atmosphere necessary to their existence.

Political religious Quacks. Natural death of slavery. If the slave, when he is unprofitable, will not run away from the master, the master will run away from the slave. Serfs of Poland and Russia. Euripus, Scylla, Charybdis. Latin quotation. Guy Faux. Son of Clymene. Ovid. Xenophon's retreat. Acting the part of Cassandra. Said a great deal that I did not mean to say; and left unsaid a great deal that I did intend to say. Never could speak or parrot by the book. Quote Shakespeare. Anecdote of the English Gunpowder plot—apply it to the Adams dynasty. End with—blow sky high, sky high.

3 days later from London.

Furnished by the Amethyst at Boston. The dates are to the 20th Jan.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The commercial distresses of Great Britain seemed rather to increase than abate. A Liverpool letter of the 21st says: "A failure of 100,000l. took place to-day, and very gloomy apprehensions prevail—indeed many think the times are as bad as ever—particularly for all mercantile operations."

A letter from Dover of the 15th Jan. says: "One vessel brought this afternoon 450,000 sovereigns for Mr. Rothschild."—Lord Bryan has called Mr. R. the "absolute lord of sovereigns."

Official advices from Warsaw, dated January 1, inform that a courier arrived there that morning bringing the decision of the question respecting the succession to the throne. The Grand Duke Constantine caused his Court to be instantly convoked, and in the presence of the Princess of Lieckwitz, his wife, and many generals, read with a loud voice the Ukase of the new Emperor, and finished with—"Harrah! long life to my well beloved brother the Emperor Nicholas the First, my gracious Emperor and Master."

Liverpool, Jan. 20.

Sir—We have but very unfavorable accounts to give of the state of the cotton market, and as a proof, a lot of very fine Virginia Uplands sold to-day with difficulty at 8 3-8—part of a lot which sold a week or two ago at 9 1-4. Good new Carolina and Georgias will barely bring 8 1-2; and as the trade in Manchester is in a most depressed state, and a general scarcity of money continues, a further decline is not very unlikely. A change of wind has bro't in eight or nine cotton cargoes in the last two days, and several more are daily expected. We can only quote to-day, old Uplands 6d a 7 3-4; new 7 3-4 a 8 1-4; Orleans 7 a 10; Alabama, Mobile and Tennessee 6 a 8d. A public sale of Orleans and Egyptians has gone off to-day at very low prices. The present state of commercial affairs is worse than could possibly have been anticipated some months ago, and of course produce of all descriptions is much affected by it. Many good opinions say that we must now be very near the lowest point of depression in cotton, & we ought to be so, or otherwise more embarrassments may take place. A failure has occurred to-day: a house in West India and Egyptian trade, chiefly occasioned by cotton.

The London markets are very heavy. Sugar continues to drop, and coffee, which had advanced 2d a 3d, has again fallen. Tobacco very flat, both here and in London. Indigo has been forced off at 16 a 21 decline. American hops dull at 5l. a 5 10 per cwt. Copper maintains 14 1-4d. Bar Iron 11l.

The "signs of the times" are very lowering and the scarcity of money and want of confidence at the usual credits, so great, that we may not be quite at the lowest in cotton, or other articles. Could the prices in America drop so as to stand in much lower prices than our quotations, shipments might not improbably arrive here three or four months

hence, in time for a re-action. We are very respectfully yours,

MAURY, LATHAM & CO.
Extract of a letter of the 21st.
"Cotton is now offered freely, but the miserable state of depression prevents any thing from being done, & it cannot be got for new Uplands. We would advise you to lower your limits very much, as we shall have bad times here in Cotton and every thing else."

THE ART OF PRINTING.

The following extract is taken from a well written address delivered before the "Franklin Typographical Society" in Boston, by Mr. JEFFERSON CLARK.

"Belonging as we do, to a profession, which, on account of its usefulness, and the assistance that it lends to all other arts, forms a perpetual theme for the eulogy of men of science and literature, we may, without vanity, claim a high rank among mechanics and artisans; and it is to be desired, that every member of this Society, and all belonging to the craft, will endeavor, by their good conduct, to convince the world that we do not rest our claim to its esteem solely on the intrinsic value of the art.

"Printing is indeed a noble art, and its inventor is entitled to the united thanks of the world. The diffusion of the knowledge of the principles of science, of liberty and of religion, is chiefly to be attributed to the glorious art of printing; by the aid of which we become acquainted with the heroic achievements of the mighty champions of liberty of every country and every age, and with the poets, orators and statesmen, whose illustrious names and deeds fill the brightest pages of history.—This divine art brings before the mind's eye every thing valuable, curious and beautiful in the proud cities of other days, and of their great rivals, the cities of our times. It gives wings to the imagination. It carries the delighted spirit to the green & sunny spots of the earth; to the land of the olive and the vine; enables it to rove in orange groves and to inhale the fragrance of spice-perfumed gardens;—and we are able also to accompany the bold navigator in his enterprising and hazardous exertions to extend the limits of knowledge.

"We tread his deck, Ascend his topmast; through his peering eyes Discover countries; with a kindred heart Suffer his woes, and share in his escapes; While fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home."

"And we are indebted to printing for an extensive diffusion of the knowledge of the hopes and promises held out to man in the oracles of God.

"Almost the first use made of the discovery of the art of printing was to circulate the Bible, that invaluable gift of the Creator to erring man; the rule of conduct in this life and the word of promise of a better. By the TABLES OF STONE the word of God was made known to but one favored nation, the seed of Abraham; but by the power of the Press the precepts of divine truth are made known to the children of God over the face of the whole earth."

In the Ukraine, when a young woman falls in love with a man, she is not the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience, if he will accept her for a wife. Should the insensible swain pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved not to quit the house till he gives his consent; and accordingly, taking up lodging, remains there till in the end he either consents, however unwilling, to be wooed, or betakes himself to flight.

Farmer's Repository.

KITCHEN GARDENING.

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden, would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New-York. The hospitality and friendly attentions of the people, and their readiness to communicate whatever they believed might be useful to the industrious cultivator of the earth, could but excite gratitude and admiration. Leaving out of view what we are disposed to call errors in their religious creed, we may confidently say, that every thing visible among them exhibits the fruits of genuine Christian benevolence, amiable manners, and highly cultivated understandings.

Lettuce should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant; for as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well matched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

Onions should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoed them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated that the crops become better after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips should be sowed about the 28th of April; but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March, and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured, & afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets and Carrots should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart; if carrots are in drills, but sixteen inches apart & half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden peas should be planted about the 28th of April, in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

Garden beans should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep in rows. The rows for

bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before the time for the vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until three o'clock in the afternoon, and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning, when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

[Burlington Gazette.]

We congratulate our fellow countrymen (says the Balt. American of Thursday) upon the vote in the Senate of the United States, confirming the Executive nomination of ministers to the Panama Congress. The United States have now taken that station that they have a right to claim in this republican confederacy. The honor of the nation has been saved by this vote—the confidence of our sister republics confirmed and our commercial and political intercourse expanded and enlarged.

[From the National Journal.]

Panama Mission.

The Senate have confirmed the nominations of RICHARD C. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, and JOHN SARGENT, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South American Republics at the isthmus of Panama. Wm. B. ROCHSTER, of N. Y. is appointed Secretary to the mission.

The injunction of secrecy being removed by a vote of the Senate, we are enabled to state, that the question on the expediency of the mission was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 24 to 19. On the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Anderson the vote was—ayes 27, noes 17. On the nomination of Mr. Sargent—ayes 26, noes 18.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned after two o'clock this morning.

Members of Congress.—A correspondent of the New-York Commercial, says the leading members may be classed as floor men, or business men; the rest are silent voters. The prominent floor men are Webster, Livingston, McDuffie, Buchanan, Storrs, Forsyth, McLane, Mercer, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallory, Archer, Stevenson, (of Va.) Burgess, Cook & Wood. Everett, I suppose ought to belong to this class, but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of facts. The leading business men are for the most part at the head of committees. McLane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whitley, Newton, Cooke, Tomlinson, Vreelton, Whipple, Wright, McCoy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condict and Cambreleng, may be arranged in this class. The strongest man on the floor is Webster.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Wilkinson, dropped down to Hampton Roads yesterday, and will sail

on Wednesday next for the Gulf of Mexico, and thence for the West India station. Com. Warrington goes out in the John Adams, which bears his broad pendant.

The John Adams carries out Col. John Williams, of Tennessee, as Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala and Mr. Geo. McIntosh, Jr. of this town, as his private Secretary. Also, Gustavus H. Scott, Esq. on public business. [Norfolk Herald 20th.]

From the National Journal.

19th Congress—1st Session.

MONDAY, March 13.—In the Senate, on Saturday, Thomas B. Reed, of Mississippi, was qualified, and took his seat. After a short time, during which two reports were made from the Committee on the Public Lands, accompanied with bills, and the amendment made to the appropriation, and disagreed to by the House, was receded from, the doors were closed, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Edwards, went into the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, laid a resolution on the table of the House of Representatives on Saturday, calling for information from the President as to the expenditures during the years 1824 and 1825, in laying out and making roads and canals, surveys, maps, &c. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling for the report of the Engineers of a survey in 1819 and 1820 was agreed to. The Committee on Military Pensions were instructed, on motion of Mr. Powell, of Virginia, to report on the subject of relief to the survivors of the officers and soldiers who served against Quebec in 1775. On motion of Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, the subject of the New-Jersey Asylum was referred to the Select Committee, the appointment of which is announced in our report.

The bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum was passed. Some further discussion took place on the resolution of Mr. Garsey, of New-York, on the subject of a treaty with the Seneca Indians in that State, which resulted in laying the resolution on the table. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company was passed, after some discussion.

TUESDAY, March 14.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to divide the State of Kentucky into two judicial Districts, together with a bill for the relief of John Dooly, a mail contractor. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Randolph, that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, requesting of that body the copy of a bill passed by the Senate, in 1807, entitled, "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for a limited time, in certain cases." The Senate again went into the consideration of Executive business.

Yesterday the House of Representatives, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of the amendments of the constitution, when Mr. Bayne, of North-Carolina, and Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the proposition to amend. On motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, the select committee appointed on the subject were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving a township of land to the State of Ohio, and to every other State in the Union, for the purpose of inducing education the Deaf and Dumb. The committee on the Judiciary were instructed, on motion of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to inquire into the subject of disposing of houses, lots, and estates, acquired by the United States in satisfaction for debts. The committee on Naval Affairs, on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, were instructed to inquire as to the survey of the coast of Florida. On motion of Mr. Fosdick, of New-York, the subject of raising the salaries of certain collectors in that State, was referred to the committee on Commerce. A resolution, relative to the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in North-Carolina, was, on motion of Mr. Carson, of North-Carolina, referred to the committee on Indian Affairs. The Dismal Swamp Canal bill was passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—In the Senate, Mr. Randolph withdrew the motion made by him on Monday, requesting of the House of Representatives the copy of a bill passed by the Senate in the year 1807,

"suspending the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for a limited time, in certain cases," and, after addressing the Senate for four hours, moved the printing of the report of a Committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Adams was chairman, in relation to the case of John Smith, a Senator from Ohio; whom a motion was made to expel from that body upon the ground of his participation in the designs of Aaron Burr. The motion was rejected, when Mr. Randolph gave notice, that he should renew the motion every day, and call for the ayes and noes upon its decision.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the routine business was soon dispatched, and about half past 12 the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the amendments of the Constitution. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Wood, of N. York both addressed the Committee against the proposition to amend; when, on motion of Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, the Committee rose.

THURSDAY, March 16.—In the Senate yesterday the announcement of the death of Mr. Rankin produced an early adjournment. By reference to our first page, it will be seen that the injunction of secrecy was removed from a part of the Executive Journal on the subject of the Panama Mission.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Rankin, late member from Mississippi, which was announced to the House in a few feeling remarks, by Mr. Owen, of Alabama, the House of Representatives did no business yesterday, except appointing a Committee to superintend the arrangements for the funeral, which will take place to-day at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 17.—In the Senate yesterday no business was transacted.

The House of Representatives assembled at eleven o'clock yesterday, in order to attend the funeral of the late Christopher Rankin, the late Representative from the State of Mississippi. As during life no member of the House was, perhaps, more generally esteemed, so the death of no one has excited a deeper feeling of regret. In the prime of life, he had before him, according to the ordinary course of nature, a long career of honor & usefulness. Before the harvest of his renown was fully ripe, the unsparing scythe of death has cut it down; it has withered in its greenness; its blossoms are scattered to the four winds, and we have only left that sweet and refreshing fragrance which they have left behind them. His virtues were impressed on the hearts, and survive in the memories of those who knew him. A few years more, and they, with all the virtues of the present generation, will only live on the records of history, and in the spirit of their prosperity.

Supreme Court U. States.

Saturday, March 11.

William Foote, surviving partner, &c. plaintiff in error, vs. The Common Council of Alexandria, defendant in error.—In error from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of the Court.

Harding and others appellants, vs. Handy and Wheaton appellees, and Handy appellant, and Harding and others, appellees.—Argued by Mr. Case and Mr. Webster for the appellants, and by Mr. Wheaton for the respondents, on appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode-Island District. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivered the opinion of the Court.

Etting, plaintiff in error, vs. The Bank of the United States, defendant in error.—The argument of this case continued and concluded by Mr. Webster, in reply for the plaintiff in error.

Monday, March 13.—Barnes and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. Williams, defendant in error.—The argument of this case was continued and concluded by Mr. Talbot, for the plaintiff in error.

Casel, administrator of Browning, vs. Carroll.—The argument of this case commenced by Mr. Raymond.

Robert L. Wilson, Esq. of N. York, was admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

Tuesday, March 14.—Mills, plaintiff in error, vs. The Bank of United States, defendant in

error.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Story, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ohio District, with costs.

Miller's heirs, appellants, vs. Mr. Intyre's, appellees.—On appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Kentucky District.—Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court.

Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. The Bank of the United States, defendant in error.—Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error, on the ground that it had issued irregularly.

Barnes and others vs. Williams.—Mr. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the Court. The plaintiff's claim being founded upon a bequest of certain slaves, it was essential to a recovery, that the assent of the executor to this legacy should be proved. Although there is sufficient evidence of this fact in the special verdict to have warranted the jury in determining this point, yet the jury has omitted to find the fact, and this Court cannot adjudge it upon such evidence. So, on the other hand, this Court cannot decide upon the facts found, that the defendant has made out his case under the statute of limitations. It is, therefore, ordered to be certified to the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee, that the verdict of the jury is too imperfect to enable this Court to decide the question upon which the opinion of the Judges of that Court were opposed; and with directions to issue a venire facias de novo.

Casel, administrator of Browning, vs. Carroll.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Taney and the Attorney General for the defendant in error.

The Hon. E. F. Chambers, of Maryland, was admitted as an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

Wednesday, March 15.

Henry Casel, administrator of Louisa Browning, vs. Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—The argument of this case was continued by the Attorney General for the defendant in error, and in conclusion by Mr. Webster for the plaintiff in error.

Rankin and Schatrell, plaintiffs in error, vs. Scott, defendant in error. This case argued by Mr. Benton for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Talbot for the defendant.

Canochan and Mitchell, appellants, vs. Chrystie and Jenner, appellees.—The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. Webster for the appellants.

Thursday, March 16.

United States vs. Tappan and others.—On the certificate of a division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the court.

This was an action of debt brought by the United States against the defendants, on a duty bond given under the act of congress of April 20th, 1818.

Etting, plaintiff in error, vs. The Bank of the United States.—Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the court.

This was an action brought by the Bank of the United States in the circuit court of Maryland, as an endorser of a promissory note. The defendant set up by way of defence, that this note was endorsed by him as security for McCulloch, the former cashier of the Branch Bank at Baltimore, that it had been obtained from him fraudulently through misrepresentation, and concealment of material facts. The questions presented to this court, arose upon bills of exceptions taken to the opinions of the circuit court.

Canochan & Mitchell, appellants, vs. Chrystie & Jenner appellees.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. Webster for the appellants, and Mr. Ogden and Mr. Emanuel, for the appellees.

J. J. Speed, Esq. of Maryland, was admitted as an Attorney and counsellor of this court.

It has become our painful duty to announce the death of another member of Congress, the Hon. CHRISTOPHER RANKIN of the state of Mississippi. Mr. R. has been gradually sinking ever since the commencement of the session, and was able but once to take his seat in the House of Representatives. [Nat Journal

Caligab

aturday,

It will be seen at the Senate we at last consummation of Pennsylvania, as ministrations of the American Republic; and in gives the bill ha 150,000 for the Dismal Swan

The Dismal passed the House on Monday last. As the number in its final passage on the occasion a third reading, the ayes were given us it will could have reference to looking at voters, it will made to involve of constitution must presume, been a suicidal members from Carolina to have The New-York against us, almost if they want any ability and import let them count sels from their boring states Pennsylvania, v stantly employ past in carrying which have been canal in its their state is w a canal without al Government good fortune; sider that it is every state to and they shoul Virginia and from being the which have co mercial grande

List of the Ayes

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Delaware—

Maryland—

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Mr. Benton for
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Elizabeth City:

Saturday, Mar. 25, 1826.

It will be seen by our paper to-day that the Senate of the United States have at last confirmed the Executive nomination of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sargent, of Pennsylvania, as ministers to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the Southern American Republics at the isthmus of Panama; and in the House of Representatives the bill has passed appropriating \$150,000 for the purchase of stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal.

The Dismal Swamp Canal Bill passed the House of Representatives on Monday last—Ayes 102, Noes 22. As the number of votes given on its final passage was much larger than on the occasion of its passage to a third reading, we have again inserted the ayes and noes. It would have given us more pleasure if this bill could have been discussed merely with reference to its expediency; but on looking over the names of the voters, it will be seen that it was made to involve the great question of constitutional power; this we must presume, or it would have been a suicidal act in any of the members from Virginia or North Carolina to have voted against it.—The New-York delegation voted against us, almost to a man; why? If they want any evidence of the utility and importance of the canal, let them count the number of vessels from their own and the neighboring states of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, which have been constantly employed for many years past in carrying the shingles alone, which have been brought down this canal in its unfinished state. If their state is wealthy enough to cut a canal without aid from the General Government, the more is their good fortune; but they should consider that it is not in the power of every state to perform such a feat; and they should consider, too; that Virginia and North Carolina are far from being the least among the states which have contributed to the commercial grandeur of New-York.

[Norfolk Herald.
List of the Ayes and Noes on the final passage of the Bill.

Maine—Aye, Anderson—1. Noes, Kidder, Lincoln, O'Brien, Sprague—4.

New-Hampshire—Aye, Harvey—1. Noes, Batelet, Eastman, Healey, Whipple—4.

Massachusetts—Ayes, Baines, Crows, Minshild, Dwight, Everett, Hobart, Lathrop—6. Noes, Bailey, Varnum—2.

Rhode Island—Aye, Pearce—1.

Connecticut—Ayes, Ingersoll, Merwin—2. Noes, Baldwin, Barber, Phelps, Tomlinson—4.

Vermont—Ayes, Mallory, Matlocks, Wales—3. No, Meach—1.

New-York—Ayes, Garney, Humphrey, Rose—3. Noes, Angel, Ashley, Badger, Deitz, Fosdick, Hallock, Hasbrouck, Hayden, Hoffman, Hugunin, Johnson, Kellogg, Markell, Martindale, M'Manus, Miller, Porter, Ross, Van Rensselaer, Verplank, Ward, White, Whittemore, Wood—24.

New-Jersey—Ayes, Cassidy, Condict, Garrison, Swan, Tucker—5.

Pennsylvania—Ayes, Buchanan, Edwards, Harris, Hemphill, Kremer, Lawrence, Markley, Miller, Miner, J. S. Mitchell, Plumer, Stevenson, Stewart, Thompson, Van Horne, H. Wilson, Wolfe, Wariz—18. Noes, Findley, Orr—2.

Delaware—Aye, M'Lane—1.

Maryland—Ayes, Barney, Martin, Mitchell, Peter, Weems, Worthington—6.

Virginia—Ayes, Armstrong, Barboz, Davenport, Estill, Johnson, Mercer, Newton, Powell, Smith—9. Noes, Alexander, Bassett, Claiborne, Crump, M'Coy, Taliaferro, Taylor, Trezvant—8.

North-Carolina—Ayes, Alston, Brvan, Carson, Holmes, Saunders, Sawyer—8. Noes, Conner, Edwards, Long, Mangum, M'Neill, Williams—6.

South Carolina—Ayes, Carter, M'Duffie—2. Noes, Drayton, Gist, Mitchell, Tucker, Wilson—5.

Georgia—Aye, Cuthbert—1. Noes—Carey, Forsyth, Haynes, Merriwether, Tattnall, Thompson—6.

Kentucky—Ayes, Buckner, Clarke, Henry, J. Johnson, F. Johnson, Letcher, Metcalfe, Moore, Trimble,

Wickliffe—10. Noes, Lecompte, Young—2.

Tennessee—Ayes, Alexander, Allen, Blair, Cocke, Houston, Isaacs, Mitchell—7. Noes, Marble, Polk—2.

Ohio—Ayes, Beecher, Campbell, Findley, M'Lean, Sloan, Thompson, Vance, Vinton, Whittlesey, Woods, Wright—11. No, Wilson—1.

Louisiana—Ayes, Brent, Garley, Livingston—3.

Mississippi—No vote given.

Indiana—Ayes, Boon, Jennings, Test—3.

Illinois—Aye, Cooke—1.

Alabama—Aye, Moore—1. No, Owen—1.

Missouri—Aye, Scott—1.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship *Lepois*, Capt. May, arrived at New-York on Thursday morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of January. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 24th inclusive.

The following paragraph is extracted from Galligan's Messenger of the 18th of January:

"General La Fayette, who dined at M. Lafitte's on the day when the prize for a poem on his voyage to America was conferred on M. Labat, has returned to La Grange to make preparations for the reception of the remains of M. Somerville, American Minister in Switzerland, who came to Europe with him in the *Brandywine*, and who in his last moments expressed a desire that his body should be interred at the seat of the General, his friend."

There is a mistake in the above. Col. Somerville was the American Charges des Affaires at the Court of Sweden. A letter from the American Consul in Paris, dated the 24th of January, states that the body of Col. S. was interred at La Grange on the 19th.

It is said that the Speech from the throne at the opening of the Chambers, will announce a reduction of 17 millions upon the land tax, although the Government has the intention to devote 50 millions to the repair and augmentation of the strong places.

Sir Hudson Lowe left Vienna on the 5th Jan. for Constantinople.

The King of Prussia has ordered his army to go into mourning for the death of Alexander.

The oath to Nicholas was taken at Moscow, with great enthusiasm, on the 2d of January.

The funeral procession of the Emperor commenced from Targow on the 23d of December with much solemnity, pomp and grandeur.

An Antwerp paper informs us that General Frederiks, who was wounded during the mutiny of the troops at St. Petersburg, was born in the environs of Brussels. His state, according to intelligence of the 11th instant, from Hamburg, is such as to leave little hopes of his recovery. He was in the service of Napoleon, who several times remarked his distinguished valour, and under whom he had advanced rapidly in a few years to the rank of General. He made the campaign of 1812 against the Russians, and as he excelled in firing a pistol, he was seen several times to rush with the boldest intrepidity upon the enemy.

In consequence of the great demand for silks at Lyons, the manufacturers are endeavoring to increase the means of production.

The North Sea has again broken in three places the Isthmus which connects the northern extremity of Jutland with the rest of the Peninsula. Three rapid currents now unite the North Sea with the gulf called *Lum Fjord*, which empties itself into the Cattegat. These currents are so strong that they cannot be crossed in boats. Four persons who made the attempt have perished. The sea has laid open the remains of ancient forests.

Letters from Leipsic, dated Jan. 6, announce that the New-Year's Fair had been extremely bad. There were neither sellers nor buyers, and several shops had not been opened at all.—Some little was done in ordinary linen and woollen cloths, and in silk goods. The news of the accession of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the throne, occasioned a rise of from 4 to 5 per cent in the public effects.

THE GREEKS.

"A Member of the Greek Committee at Paris, received a letter from Marcellus, from M. Piscatori, who was about to sail with the expedition bound for Greece. The Postscript of the letter is thus:—'We have this moment received intelligence from Greece, which is believed to be authentic. Ibrahim Pacha, having determined to march upon Corinth, was attacked on the road by Gokrias, who completely defeated him, and killed 3000 of his men.'"

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ISAAC B. DESHA.—It is stated in one of the Western papers received this morning, that Isaac B. Desha, the murderer of Baker—who has

twice been convicted by a jury of his country, of this horrid crime, but who, by the shuffling and legendary man of his father and friends, has as often been screened from the halter, and a new trial granted, has finally been released from prison! This high-handed act of the Governor of Kentucky, cannot fail to identify him in the eyes of the world at least, if not of the law, in crime with his son. If there be any hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, one would suppose the bolts would be hurled at the wretches who commit deeds like these. Well hath the poet said—

Man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As make of angels weep.

Some of the French papers in publishing the President's Message, have omitted that part which relates to the injustice of France in declining to negotiate on the subject of her spoliation of our commerce. The *Frile* of Jan. 10 says:—"The Message of the President of the United States is extremely long; we have given above all that can interest European readers. It seems that the United States do not abandon their pretensions to be indemnified by the present Governments of Europe."

We notice among the list of Bankrupts in England, the name *H. Sheppard*, of Frome, Somersetshire, the celebrated Cloth Manufacturer, who recently lived in an establishment equal in style and splendor to the richest of the English noblemen.

It is stated, in the *Catawba Journal*, published in Charlotte, N. C. that another Gold Mine has been discovered, about half a mile from that place, on the plantation of Maj. Macomber; and from the examination which has already been made, it is believed to be both extensive and rich. The gold is in a vein of iron ore and ferruginous earth; but its depth and breadth have not been ascertained.

Several failures took place in London on the 14th of January; among which was the house of Harst, Robinson, & Co. Bankers, to the amount of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. This House had the agency of the *Waverly Novels*, and was under acceptances, on that account alone, of seventy thousand pounds.

Speeches of Mr. Clay.—Messrs. A. G. Hughes and Joseph G. Norwood, of Lexington, Ky. have issued proposals for publishing the speeches of Henry Clay, in Congress, from 1810 to 1824. The book to contain from four to five hundred pages, well bound and lettered, with a portrait of Mr. Clay, and to be delivered to subscribers at two dollars.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed William Harper, Esq. Senator in Congress, until the next sitting of the Legislature of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John Gaillard. A messenger set out yesterday morning from this place to Charleston, to notify Mr. Harper, who is in that city, of his appointment.

[S. C. State Gazette.

Judge Haywood, formerly of this State, has been named as a candidate, amongst many others, for the office of Governor, in Tennessee.

Lt. James McGowan, of the Navy, lost one of his arms on the 14th ult. while on his way down the Ohio, by getting it caught in the machinery of the boat, and died in consequence, a few days after.

CHARLESTON, March 4.
We understand that a Negro Boy, about 17 or 18 years of age, in the employment of the Rev. Arthur Buist, on whose premises the fire of Sunday night last occurred, has confessed that he set fire to the stable, which was consumed. A Court is to be convened on Monday next, for his trial.

Prizes.—The New-York National Advocate of Friday last says, "upwards of five hundred thousand dollars were paid during the week for prizes, by Messrs. YATES & M'INTYRE." This is a large amount of money to be paid in one week by a single house, and argues strongly in favor of their ability and disposition to meet promptly all demands upon them by the fortunate adventurers in lotteries under their management.

Singular Deformity.—We have been informed, that there is a white female now living in Buncombe county, in this state, about 13 years of age, who was born destitute of arms and legs. Her body is of the usual size and is as perfect, in every respect, as any of nature's works; her head, however, although of regular formation, is something larger than that of common persons; her features are regular, and even pleasing. Our informant (who is a medical gentleman) saw the young woman, and conversed with

her mother. She stated that her daughter could talk as sensibly as any child of that age. She sits up in a chair (by being tied to it) most part of the day. Not having the least sign of a leg or arm, she is obliged to be removed by others, when she wishes to change her position.

[West. Carolinian.
One may readily ascertain the high price of corn, at this period, by perusing the drooping countenances and thinly covered ribs of the horses, (particularly the dray horses) in use in the city. We have heard of horses that cost more in ships, than in corn; but we would hope that such an inhuman alternative is not to be exhibited. Let them be fed, at least, while they work; for a horse, let it be recollected, does not know whether his owner is rich or poor, whether the price of corn be high or low—but serves his master faithfully, and deserves to fare decently.—[Chas. Cour.

The state of Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1803, at which time its population was less than 50,000 souls; now (22 years since) contains a million of inhabitants!

"Delaware City."—A new city has recently been handsomely laid out at the mouth of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which is called "Delaware City." A post office is about to be established there; it is within six miles of New Castle, eleven from Wilmington, about two from Port Penn, and opposite Fort Delaware. The streets are at right angles, and many of the lots have met a ready sale at Philadelphia. It is thought that it soon will become an important commercial depot, and some establishments are already in operation, and others are in contemplation.

MARRIED.

In Hertford, Perquimans County, on Saturday last, Mr. PATRICK GAYNON to Mrs. SARAH ANN CUTCHINS.

Near this town, on Sunday last, Mr. FREDERICK DAVIS to Mrs. CURRIN, widow of Capt. Currien formerly of this county.

DIED.

At St. Augustine, Feb. 17, Dr. SAMUEL ROBERTSON, a native of R. Island, and for many years a resident and practitioner of medicine in N. Carolina.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 Noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	50	54	56
Sunday,	66	78	76
Tuesday,	47	53	58
Wednesday,	52	59	61
Thursday,	64	70	74
Friday,	72	70	62

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MARCH 25, 1826.

ARRIVED.

19th, Schr. Good Intent, Baker, from Grenada, with rum and molasses to H. N. Williams and I. Fearing.

" Schr. Planter, Soule, fr. Charleston, with merchandize to the master.

DEPARTED.

21st, Schr. Planter, Soule, for Plymouth, N. C.

To-day, Schr. Albemarle, Whelden, for Charleston, with corn.

To-day, Schr. Mary, Stoddard, for Charleston, with corn by M. Cluff.

CLEARED.

20th, Brig Mary, Hart, Simpson, for Tobago, with staves and shingles by A. Forbes, jun.

21st, Schr. Elizabeth Peck, for Jamaica, with staves by Mr. Patrick.

23d, Schr. Cordelia, Walker, for St. Vincent, with staves and shingles by A. Forbes, jun.

State of North-Carolina, Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Adm'r. of the Bonhom, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk. Elizabeth-City, March 25. N

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on Monday the 10th of April Next, at the City Hotel in Elizabeth City, all the household and kitchen furniture of that large and extensive Tavern, now in the possession of Wm. Albertson (who is about to remove from the state) together with sundry other useful and valuable articles—comprising one excellent 8 day Clock, two mahogany Sideboards, one set large mahogany dining Tables, a number of Bedsteads with sacking bottoms, some of which are walnut and mahogany, & probably some beds and furniture; one valuable Gig Horse, one northern Gig (nearly new) two sets gig Harness, two stick Gigs, one Jersey Waggon, one ox cart and one yoke Oxen, one new Dray and harness, 2 milch Cows and calves, with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be allowed on most of the above property, purchasers giving notes with approved security to those concerned.

ALSO,
Will be sold at the same time and place by virtue of an order of the County Court, to make a division among the heirs, negro woman Rose, (known by the name of Rose Sutton,) and woman Sarah and her daughter. Six months credit will be allowed, purchasers giving notes with approved security to the Guardian and Heirs.

Elizabeth City, March 25.

For Sale.

The House and Lot where the Subscribers now reside, on Road-street, opposite the Store occupied by A. L. Cocke and next door to the Post Office, being a corner lot, and one of the most eligible stands for a retailing store in this town. The lot is 54 feet in front and 208 feet deep; a good kitchen, a well of most excellent water at the door, and a well cultivated garden on the rear of the lot which produces any kind of vegetables that is propagated.—A further description is deemed superfluous, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises.

As we intend removing to N. York on selling the above premises, we shall offer for sale a Negro Woman and four children from the ages of one month to one year—also, a likely negro Boy, about 13 years of age. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

John & Abigail Cock
Elizabeth City, march 25. Tj.

THEATRE. THESPIAN SOCIETY

Last Performance

On TUESDAY evening, April 4th. will be presented the celebrated Comedy called

The Honest Thieves.

Col. Careless " M. C.
Capt. Manly " L.
Old Day " A.
Abel " J.
Quadiah " M.
Teague " G.

Arabella Master S.
Ruth " M.
Mrs. Day " B.

Together with the much admired farce of

Fortune's Frolic,

Or the Ploughman turned Lord.

Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock.

performance to commence at 7. All persons having bills not paid against the Thespian Society, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

Elizabeth-City, march 25.

POST OFFICE

At Elizabeth-City.

Notice is hereby given, that in future the northern mail via the Canal will be closed on each Saturday at 12 o'clock, A. M. commencing on this day.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.
Elizabeth-City, March 25. Tj

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings

Just received and for sale by

March 25. A. FOBES, Jun.

From the New-York National Advocate.

Boston Bard.—We have received the following beautiful lines from Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard. He writes from "Yorktown, Westchester county, New-York, in the following manner:

"My health has been, and continues to be, so bad, that I have not been forty rods from the house in which I reside since last November; and from the hands of a quaker family I receive the pittance of charity, the common necessities of life. For these things, I assure you, I am grateful, but there are medicines, and certain condiments, an invalid requires, which I am altogether unable to obtain; my clothes are few, and unfit for the inclemencies of the season. I will not say that my countrymen are ungrateful, in the main; but I now absolutely need the assistance of humanity to soothe the passage to the grave. Will relief be granted? For numerous public journals, I have poured out the effusions of my brain, as freely as the rains of heaven; seldom receiving any pecuniary recompense for the same, or even wishing a reward, while health and hope attend my early pilgrimage; the scene has changed, and I am an American beggar, at the portals of my countrymen! This is not literally but truly speaking; and why is it? Show me the verse of mine which the father would hesitate to lay before his offspring; show me the line which tends to the destruction of virtue; point out to me the poem, that, directly or indirectly, encourages cruelty to the brute, or oppression to the son of Africa's torrid clime; tell me the hour when I forgot to pour my song above the tombs of the departed brave!"

Poor fellow! He is like many of the ancient bards, and like Chaucer and Otway, starving amidst plenty, and proving how frail tenement is genius, to keep out the "peltings of the pitiless storm."

A few dollars, sent by the charitable, by the lovers of poetry and friends of American talent, to Coffin, would cheer him, and afford comfort against the ravages of consumption. The good people of Boston, whose bard he is, should send him a trifle. Who can read the following lines, and let the writer want a meal and comfortable cloak?

For the National Advocate.

LOVE'S TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

The moon-beam on the wave is sleeping,

And Venus' star is burning bright;
And Beauty, through her lattice peeping,
Has beco'nd Love to her to-night.

With gems of dew his ringlets shining,
His beautiful bow all careless hung,
With roses round his temples twining,
Thus sate in Laura's ear he sung.

"My barque is beating o'er the billow—
Speed, speed with me across the sea;
This faithful breast shall be thy pillow,
The moon alone our lamp shall be."

The first-ling maiden, all complying,
To rural peace she bade adieu—
And o'er the sea with love she's flying;
What port, alas! has she in view?

A cloud appears—a storm presaging—
On Love she calls—but where is he?
The angry billows loud are raging—
Why come not Love to calm the sea!

Ah, maiden, maiden! vain thy sorrow;
Fruit, faithless Love has wing'd his flight;
Joy's barque is dash'd, and Love's to-
Will rise in shame, and set in night!

BOSTON BARD.

MISERIES OF A BALL ROOM.

Lamentation I. After repeated warnings to be at your place of rendezvous prepared to glide gaily thro' the "mazy dance," at a remarkably early hour; to be obliged, through the hardness of the managers in distributing the tickets, and the difficulty the company cause in replying to their numbers, to sit still two or three hours, filled with anxious and disappointed expectations.

2. To be engaged to dance with a partner who blunders all the way down a contra dance, after receiving ten or a dozen first rate invitations.

3. The plagues of that complicated evolution called "right hand and left," from the awkwardness of some, and the inattention of others.

4. To have your own partner, or your next neighbor, a gentleman with a frock coat.

5. To have a new pair of gloves ruined, on account of your partner's neglect to wear his; or in plain English, to have your net white kids fall a sacrifice to his parsimony.

6. Through the indifference of the company, to have a continuation of mistakes, while dancing your favorite figure.

7. While the act of taking your

very much admired balace, to be tripped up with your untied shoe-string.

8. While going down the middle with quick music, to be delighted with the sight of your comb upon the floor, & your hair flowing upon your shoulders.

9. Dancing half the night with a pair of shoes far too tight in length and breadth—*unmentionables* on every toe.

JEMIMA SENSITIVE.

Additional misery by a gentleman.—A verbal invitation given in so equivocal a manner, that you find yourself on the appointed evening, waiting on a friend who had no thoughts of seeing you.

**Vulgarly called corns.*

"There are a hundred justices," said one, "at the monthly meeting." "A hundred?" asked another. "Yes (said he) do you count and I will name them. There was Justice Balance, put down one; Justice Hall, put down a cypher, he is nobody; Justice House, you may put down another cypher for him. Now one and two cyphers, are one hundred."

AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the State, will, on Saturday the 8th of April next, if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time, sell at public auction, all his household and kitchen Furniture, the balance of his stock in trade and fixtures, a Gig and Harness nearly new, &c. &c. He will also on that day rent for the balance of the year the House and lot where he now resides, with an excellent garden in a flourishing condition, having been planted with vegetables of every description adapted to the season. Also the Store which is now occupied by him at the corner adjoining Mr. H. N. Williams, well known as an excellent stand for business. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. L. Cocke

Elizabeth-City, March 18.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 20th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of William C. George, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Geo. W. Boyd, Guardian

March 11.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and out-rides.

Mal. W. Boushall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28 B.M.

JUST RECEIVED

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds:

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do,
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do,
Battersea do,
Drumhead do,
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do,
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.

Wm. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

FOR SALE—Afloat

1228 bushels Turks Island SALT.

H. N. WILLIAMS.

March 11.

Blanks for sale at this office.

THE REFORMER.

The design of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion, and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great Missionary operations which commenced some years since, and the numerous Theological Seminaries which have been erected, and are still erecting in every part of our country, have been only an injury to true religion, and have tended to exalt an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament. Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending throughout all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberties. By means, either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendancy over the minds of the people; and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be found willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effects of clerical domination in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, & ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colors—and hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, pompous, and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by this pensioned order of men, the Reformer was commenced. The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he has been induced to present some notice of it in a more public way than was at first done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the Reformer will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interests of any, but will rebuke evils whenever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who, from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opposers.

Terms, &c.—The Reformer is published in periodical numbers of sixteen octavo pages, the first of each month, at One Dollar a year, payable in advance. The sixth year is now completed, and the seventh commenced January 1826. Some copies may yet be had from the beginning of the work, but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions whenever notice is given and arrears are paid. Orders from any part of the Union, post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, and directed to T. R. GATES, 290 North Third Street, Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

Theophilus R. Gates.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1826.

Editors of papers, who will give this advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the Reformer, Philadelphia, shall receive the thanks of the Editor, and the numbers for one year.

T. R. G.

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Phinda from Gaudaloupe and for sale by the Subscriber

35 puncheons of good

retaining Molasses.

A. FOGES, Jun.

March 18.

SALT and POTATOES

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

March 18.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, **THE PLANTATION** whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimans, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

Also—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, a-m- about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28.

The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment.

W. R.

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; and the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our buildings are constructed: The premium will be as low as it ought to be: add in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

J. R. Creecy.

Edenton, Nov. 22.—D3.

The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

W B MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan } Camden County Court
vs. Isaac L. Wilroy } February Term,
1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"Leried on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendence of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, } \$2 pr year.
And Arithmetic, }
For Reading Writing Ar- } \$5 pr do.
ithmetic English Gram- }
mar and Geography, }
Languages - - - - - \$7 50 pr do.
Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sufon, Sect'y.

Elizabeth City, March 4.

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term 1826, of Pasquotank county Court obtained letters of Administration de bonis non with the Will annexed on the Estate of William T. M. deceased. All persons indebted said Estate are hereby notified make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and the having claims against the same, produce them authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will plead in bar of recovery.

Elizabeth-City, March 11.

John C. Ehringhaus,

Adm'r de bonis non with the Will annexed.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 28th instant, will be sold on the premises, pursuant to an order of Court, that valuable

Tract of Land,

formerly the property of James R. Relfe, lying on Pasquotank River, belonging to the heirs of James R. Whedbee, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, by the purchasers giving their Note with approved security to the

Guardian.

March 11.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Schr. Collector.

1800 bush. Turks Island Salt. And on hand a few 1/2 lbs superior new crop Molasses—

For sale by

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth-City, March 4.

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Wilmington, N. C. a WEEKLY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

Wilmington Herald.

BY THOMAS LORING,

[FOR THE PROPRIETORS.]

Custom requires that whenever a new publication is proposed for the patronage of the public, its political character should be made known.—A few words will suffice in this regard—the Herald will be published for the public and not for a party; the various interests and tastes of the community we will endeavor to consult as far as they shall come within the pale of propriety and morality.

Political matter will by no means be excluded; on the contrary, communications of this character are earnestly solicited, as tending to expound the affairs of our beloved country, and enlighten the public mind; that part at least that will listen to the voice of the emancipating genius of letters.

Although in canvassing the abilities and character of men proposed for public situations, that freedom of speech, which is the pride and glory of the American people and their press, must necessarily be used, yet in no case will the sacredness of private feeling be intentionally violated, and as the Herald is independent of individual influence, the public may be assured that this promise will be performed with the most scrupulous exactness.

It will not be necessary to discuss the propriety of this intended publication in a prospectus. The public voice must finally decide whether the undertaking be proper or not, but we trust that all will be convinced that every addition to the catalogue of literary or political magazines, is an evidence of our approach toward perfection in those sciences, as well as of the advancement of general refinement.

Our mercantile friends will receive such information adapted to their profession, as we shall be enabled to obtain; and they are respectfully invited to furnish this paper with intelligence interesting to commerce.

Handsome materials have been procured, and the paper will be put to press in a few weeks, at farthest.

TERMS.

The Herald will be printed on a super-royal sheet, at Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first number.

Subscribers in town will have their papers delivered to them by a Carrier, and those at a distance by mail, or such conveyance as they shall direct.